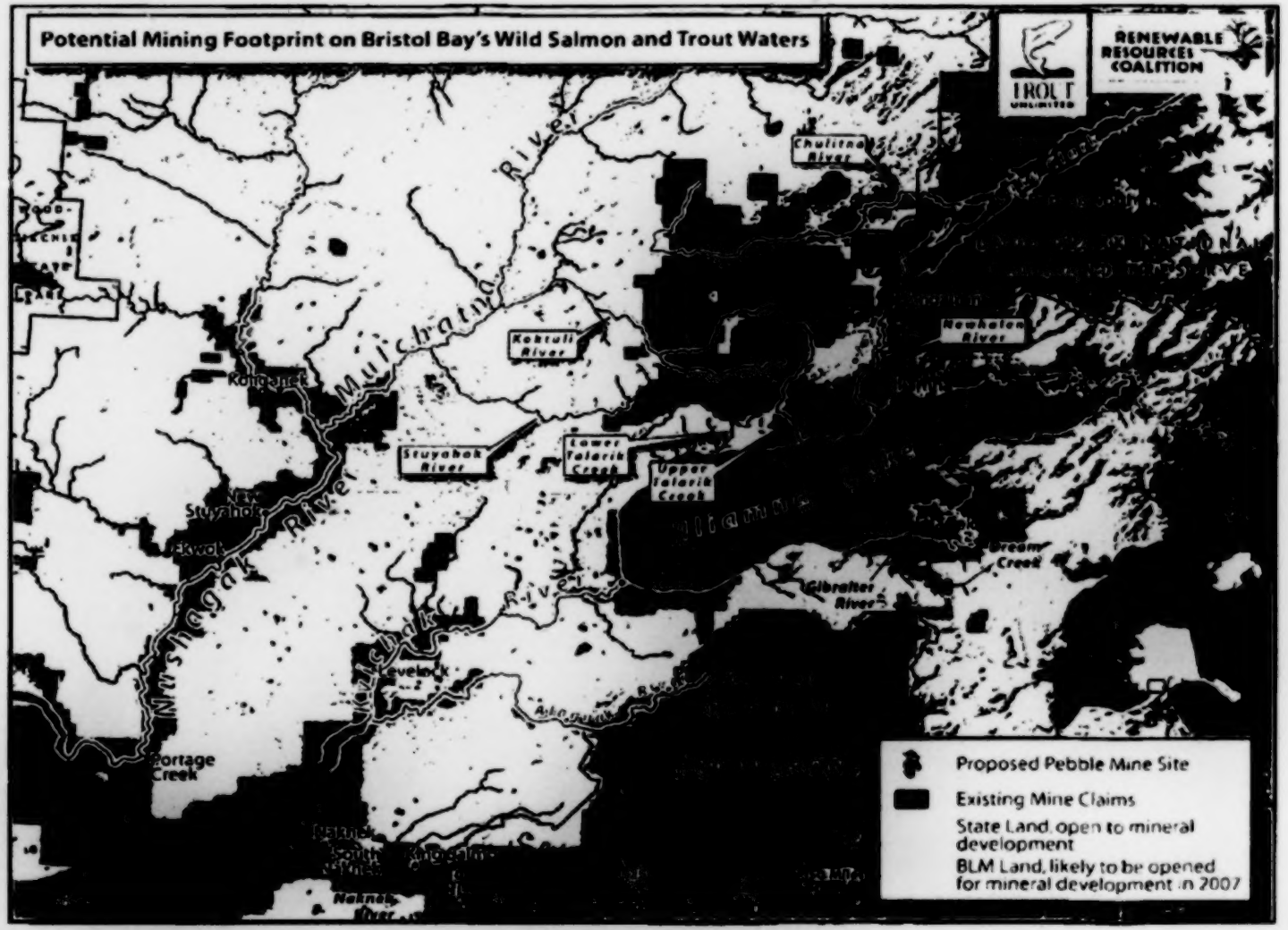
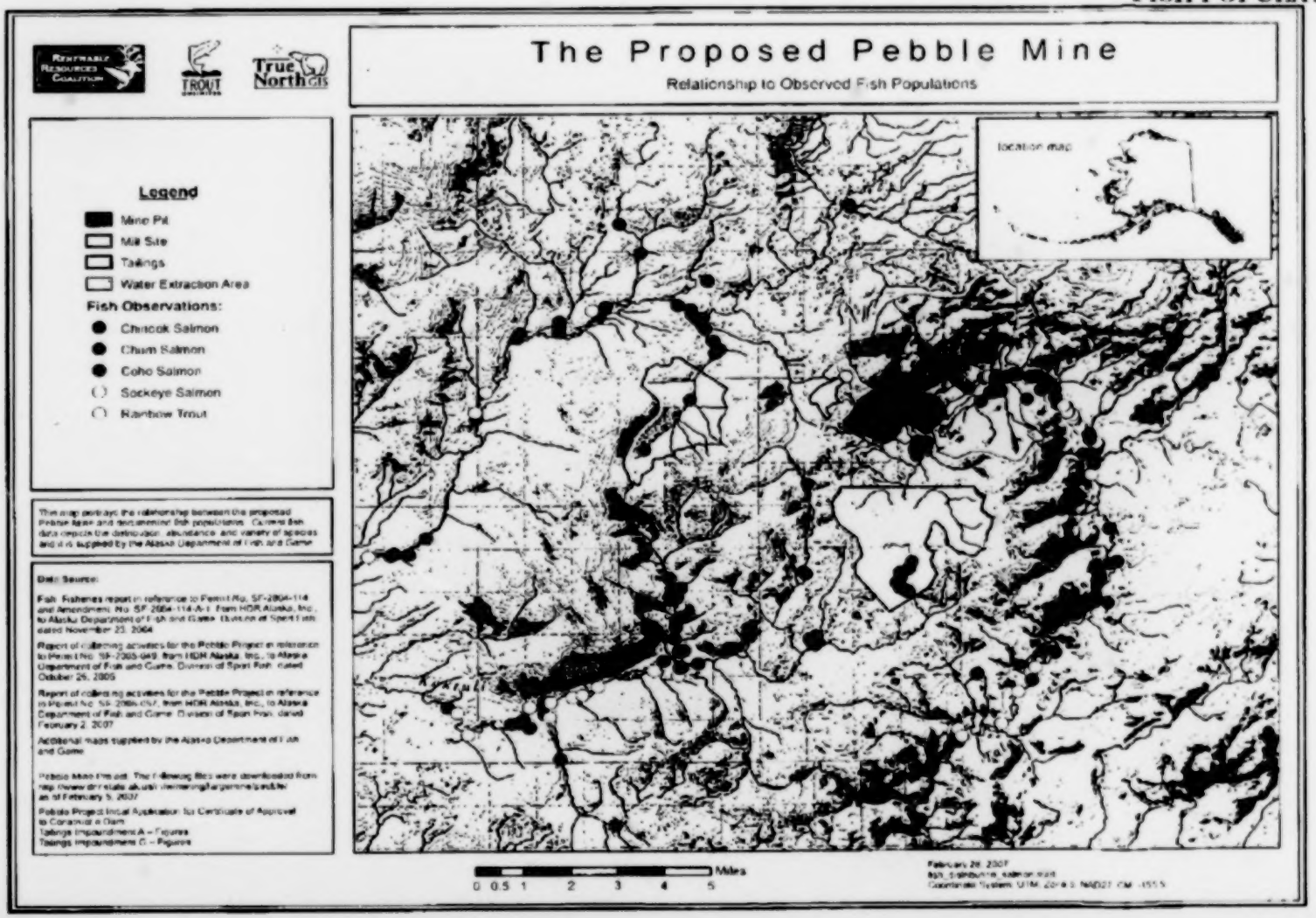
APPENDIX

PEBBLE MINES'S FOOTPRINT



APPENDIX

RELATIONSHIP TO OBSERVED FISH POPULATIONS


Renewable Resources Coalition
Trout Unlimited
True North gis
The Proposed Pebble Mine
Relationship to Observed Fish Populations
Legend
Mine Pit
Mill Site
Tailings
Water Extraction Area
Fish Observations:
Chinook Salmon
Chum Salmon
Coho Salmon
Sockeye Salmon
Rainbow Trout
location map
This map portrays the relationship between the proposed Pebble Mine and documented fish populations. Current fish data depicts the distribution, abundance, and variety of species and is supplied by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Data Source:
Fish: Fisheries report in reference to Permit No. SF-2004-114 and Amendment No. SF 2004-114-A-1 from HDR Alaska, Inc., to Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Sport Fish, dated November 23, 2004
Report of collecting activities for the Pebble Project in reference to Permit No. 99-7303-049, from HDR Alaska, Inc., to Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Sport Fish, dated October 26, 2005
Report of collecting activities for the Pebble Project in reference to Request No. 5-2006-057, from HDR Alaska, Inc., to Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Sport Fish, dated February 2, 2007
Additional maps supplied by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Pebble Mine File.pdf: The following files were downloaded from http://www.dnr.state.ak.us/mlw/mining/largemine/pebble/ as of February 5, 2007
Pebble Project Initial Application for Certificate of Approval to Construct a Dam
Tailings Impoundment A – Figures
Tailings Impoundment C – Figures
Miles
0 0.5 1 2 3 4 5
February 28, 2007
Projection System: UTM, Zone 3, NAD27, CM -155.0

LIST OF *AMICI CURIAE*

Nunamta Aulukestai, "Caretakers of Our Lands," is an association of eight Bristol Bay Native Village Corporations, representing hundreds of Alaska Natives and dedicated to responsible land use planning and management. The associated Villages are Ekwok, Koliganek, New Stuyahok, Saguyak, Aleknagik, Togiak, Manokotak and Curyung. Nunamta Aulukestai aims to diversify the economy of the Bristol Bay region while sustaining its natural resources and cultural heritage. It provides a forum for cooperation in matters concerning the management and protection of natural resources for subsistence uses and sustainable economic and community development.

Nunamta Aulukestai's culture depends on clean water and land. For thousands of years the Native people of Bristol Bay have subsisted from the land, relying on berries, salmon, caribou, moose, beluga whales, walrus, seals, ptarmigan, ducks, geese and many plants. To this day, many of those represented by Nunamta Aulukestai still practice a subsistence way of life. Thomas Tilden expressed it simply: "we are people of the salmon; we live off it, we make our life off of it."[1] Bobby Andrew noted before the State House of Representatives Fisheries Committee that:

> Water, as the source of life, is fundamental for the health of the area's renewable resources,

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[1] HB 134—Protection of Salmon Spawning Water, Fisheries Committee Minutes, Sept. 24, 2007, at 7:25 pm, *available at* http://www.legis.state.ak.us/basis/get_single_minute.asp?ch=H&beg_line=00308&end_line=01636&session=25&comm=FSH&date=20070924&time=1644.

> and the residents who depend upon them.... The subsistence lifestyle has sustained the people of the region, who consider themselves "rich in many ways."[2]

The Nondalton Tribal Council is the governing body of the Nondalton Village Tribe. The Nondalton Village Tribe is federally recognized, and its village of approximately 200 people—about 90% of whom are Alaska Native—is located 15 miles from the Pebble deposit, along the west shore of Six Mile Lake, between Lake Clark and Iliamna Lake. Nondalton's residents are Northern Athabascans belonging to the Dena'ina tribes of the Cook Inlet region who rely heavily on subsistence hunting and fishing. The village lies in an area integral to the Kvichak watershed, a highly productive spawning ground for sockeye and other species of Pacific salmon. Harvests of salmon are extremely important to residents' diets, accounting for 65% of the subsistence diet, with other freshwater fish comprising another 15%.

The New Stuyahok Traditional Council is the governing body of the New Stuyahok Village Tribe. The New Stuyahok Village Tribe is federally recognized, and its village of approximately 480 people is located along the Nushagak River in Southwest Alaska. Ancestors of tribal members have lived in southwest Alaska for thousands of years, and tribal members still rely heavily on the area's plentiful fish, wildlife, and

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[2] HB 134—Protection of Salmon Spawning Water, Fisheries Committee Minutes, Sept. 26, 2007, at 11:50 am, *available at* http://www.legis.state.ak.us/basis/get_single_minute.asp?ch=H&beg_line=00365&end_line=02787&session=25&comm=FSH&date=20070926&time=0900.

vegetation as the basis of their diet and culture. New Stuyahok is the first village downstream from the Pebble Mine site on the Nushagak.

The Koliganek Village Council is the governing body of the Koliganek Village Tribe. The Koliganek Village Tribe is federally recognized, and its village of approximately 187 people is located along the Nushagak River, 65 miles from Bristol Bay. Koliganek is a Yup'ik Eskimo village where subsistence activities are an important part of life. Frances Nelson, a resident of Koliganek, described her Village's subsistence way of life:

> We, as a Native people, have lived in harmony with the land, fish and wildlife. We are the traditional stewards and caretakers of this land. Our connection to the land, fish and wildlife is an important part of our identity as Yup'ik people. For us to remain on this land, we need subsistence.[3]

The Ekwok Tribal Council is the governing body of the Ekwok Village Tribe. The Ekwok Village Tribe is federally recognized, and its village of approximately 130 people is also located along the Nushagak River, 12 miles downriver from New Stuyahok. Ekwok, which means "end of the bluff," is the oldest continuously occupied Yup'ik Eskimo village on the river. During the 1800's, the settlement was used in the spring and summer as a fish camp, and in the fall as a base for berry-picking. By 1923, it was the largest settlement along

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[3] Nelson, *No, Pebble Mine Isn't My Neighbor: Proposed Project Would Benefit Outside Interests to the Detriment of Native People*, Juneau Empire (July 14, 2006).

the river. The entire population depends on subsistence activities for various food sources including salmon, pike, moose, caribou, duck and berries.

The Curyung Tribal Council is the governing body of the Curyung Village Tribe. The Curyung Village Tribe is federally recognized, and the tribal community of approximately 1400 people is located in Dillingham, at the mouth of the Nushagak River, in Southwest Alaska.[4] Traditionally an Alaskan Native area, Dillingham now has a highly mixed population of non-Natives, Eskimos, Aleuts and Athabascans. Curyung tribal members still depend upon subsistence activities using traditional methods that have been passed on for generations. Participating in subsistence activities is crucial to the survival of their community due to limited employment opportunities, stifled wages, and the high cost of living.

Naknek Family Fisheries is the most recently-formed fish processor and the only fisherman, Native-owned seafood processing company in Naknek. The village of Naknek is located along the Naknek River, at the northeastern end of Bristol Bay. The Naknek economy is predominately based on salmon fishing and processing.

Izetta Chambers, a Naknek member who has participated in the Bristol Bay fishery since the age of 11,

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[4] *See* ACDIS, Dillingham, http://www.commerce.state.ak.us/dca/commdb/CIS.cfm?Comm_Boro_Name=Dillingham (last visited, Nov. 10, 2008); *see also* The Pebble Partnership, Regional Map, http://www.pebblepartnership.com/images/RegionalMap.jpg (last visited Nov. 14, 2008).

noted that "[w]e ... have an economy and it's based on fishing, and it's been so for hundreds of years."[5]

Alaska Independent Fishermen's Marketing Association (AIFMA) has ongoing goals to protect and promote the Bristol Bay salmon resource and fishermen's livelihoods. AIFMA, comprised of and funded by fishermen memberships, has been steadfast in its commitment to fishermen and the salmon resource of the Bristol Bay region since 1966.

In response to a bill before the state legislature to protect the Bristol Bay drainages for salmon, AIFMA commented:

> In recent years the salmon industry and the State of Alaska have invested a great deal in Alaska's Wild Salmon and this investment is beginning to pay dividends throughout the state. Thousands of existing Alaskan jobs depend upon the purity of Bristol Bay's renewable and sustainable salmon fishery and the integrity of its spawning habitat. These jobs depend on protection of the pristine habitat of the Bristol Bay watershed.[6]

The mission of the Bristol Bay Driftnetters' Association (BBDA) is to enhance the Bristol Bay Drift Net Fishery by advocating for the viability of Bristol Bay's fish resources and promoting awareness of policy issues

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[5] Bauman, *Alaska Wild Salmon Finds Advocate in Oregon's New Season's Market*, Alaska Journal of Commerce (July 22, 2007).

[6] Letter from David Harsila, President, Alaska Independent Fishermen's Marketing Association, to Rep. Paul Seaton (Feb. 19, 2007), http://www.aifma.org/spawning_habitat_article.html.

that affect the well-being and businesses of the Drift Net Fishermen who use this renewable resource. BBDA has diligently worked to develop wild Bristol Bay salmon's image, which would potentially be affected by the proposed Pebble Mine. Nick Lee of the Bristol Bay Driftnetters' Association noted the importance of the marketing of the Bristol Bay Salmon when providing testimony on a state bill that would protect the Bristol Bay waters for salmon:

> Small amounts of copper, sulfuric acid, and cyanide can be detrimental to our fish stocks[.] Wild Alaska Salmon is sold as a health supplement. If there are any issues with contaminated water in Bristol Bay's streams, lakes or rivers it will be detrimental to the marketing of all Alaskan Salmon.[7]

The Renewable Resources Coalition (RRC) is an Alaskan non-profit 501(c)(6) corporation which unites a diverse membership of commercial fishermen, Alaska Natives, and sportfish lodge owners. Founded in 2005, RRC's mission is to preserve and protect the ongoing viability of Alaska's abundant fishing and hunting resources and the lands and waters they need to survive. RRC has a deep and abiding interest in protecting Bristol Bay sport fisheries. Two of RRC's six board members are sport fishing lodge owners in the Bristol Bay region. A third built and owns the only cabin on the Koktuli River in the Bristol Bay drainage, where he

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[7] HB 134—Protection of Salmon Spawning Water, Fisheries Committee Minutes, Feb. 28, 2007, at 10:34 am, *available at* http://www.legis.state.ak.us/basis/get_single_minute.asp?ch=H&beg_line=00169&end_line=01460&session=25&comm=FSH&date=20070228&time=0838.

has fished and hunted for over 25 years, and a fourth is the author of a fishing book and a fly-fishing teacher at the University of Alaska.